

"A new religion—the religion of heroism—learned in the glory of the trenches."—Dawson.  
BUY BONDS AND SHARE IN IT!

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"We must do our bit to kindle and sustain the enduring flame of heroism in men's hearts."—Coningsby Dawson, in "The Glory of the Trenches."

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WEATHER—CLOUDY; COOLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918.

ONE CENT In Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

## MASSIVE ENEMY ATTACKS DRIVEN BACK

## "WE'LL SUPPLY VESSELS GIVE US YOUR SOLDIERS," MESSAGE TO SEC. BAKER

Shipping Board Conference Confident of Furnishing Transports for Pershing.

WILL MEET DEMANDS

Ready to Handle Force of 3,000,000 Men in 1919 if Army Supplies Them.

Secretary of War Baker told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday that the strength of our overseas fighting force would depend upon the tonnage that could be supplied by the shipping board.

The Shipping Board later at the most important conference in the history of the organization, prepared an answer for Secretary Baker. It is that the Shipping Board will be able to supply ships for the transport and maintenance overseas of all the American troops now available for fighting duty.

Means 1,000,000.

This program, if carried out, will mean a million fighting Americans in France this summer and should win the war for the allies.

The assurance given Gen. George W. Goethals about the overseas transport troops and supplies would be a surprise to this country, if publication in detail were permitted.

It is a far cry from the military masters of Germany, who have been assured that fresh American troops could not be brought to the assistance of the allied forces in France. The surprise spoken of by David Lloyd George that the Americans had in store for the German militarists will be more than a surprise.

It will be the shock that will kill all ambitious military aspirations and herald the approach of a military decision that will bring a lasting peace to the world.

What the Americans will be able to do this summer with the shipping that will be available at the time, will all be in advance of the realization of the shippingboard programs. When the new ships begin to slide off the ways to be made ready for transport service, the real force of the entry of this country into the war against the militarism of Germany will begin to make itself known in the conflict.

More men in France, more ships to keep them supplied and still more ships coming to transport even more men abroad, means a great military expansion at home, and already the Senate is talking about an army of 3,000,000 men to sustain a strong fighting force in France, and an army of home defense. The latter army in all human probability will never be needed for any purpose, but many military men and public officials believe it should be maintained as a proper military precaution.

Secretary Baker, since his return from France, has given no hint of the recommendations that he will make for expansion of the army. He has been waiting upon reports from members of his own establishment on equipment and supplies, and then upon the Shipping Board on the question of transportation. The answers are in and the recommendation of Secretary Baker can confidently be expected to favor an expansion of the military forces to at least 3,000,000 men under arms.

Secret testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs, made public yesterday, disclosed that high

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Advertising Talks

(For Advertiser and Reader.)

Are you an advertiser?

Are you getting only fair returns for your expenditure?

Would you like to increase your sales, add to your volume of business, keep the customers you have and add new ones every day?

You can do this through the columns of The Herald because we are reaching the best people of Washington all of the time—the man in the office and the people at home.

A year's daily Advertising Campaign would put you in the lead of competitors.

Call our Advertising Manager. Ask him to show you samples of copy and cuts that apply especially to your business, written by some of the brightest ad men in the country.

Call up now while you think of it. Main 3300.

## Increased Draft Calls Expected

Record-breaking calls for draft men during May and June have been decided upon, it was learned last night.

The army general staff, it is understood at the War Department, already has transmitted to Provost Marshal General Crowder an order to induct into service next month a number of men which exceeds by far any monthly quota previously called. Other big calls will follow in rapid order.

Trained troops are being moved overseas at a surprising rate, and new troops will be sent to camp as fast as space is provided by withdrawals.

## HOLLAND WILL MAKE GERMANY HONOR RIGHTS

## If Huns Attempt Shipping Through Territory Dutch Will War.

Unofficial reports in Washington late last night would indicate that the German Ambassador to Holland has been recalled.

At the Dutch Legation, where official confirmation was lacking, the opinion was expressed that the diplomat possibly returned to Berlin for instructions.

If Germany attempts to force the transportation of sand and gravel or of war materials across Dutch territory in opposition to the Dutch government, Holland will fight. Her 500,000 men are ready for the field, and she will prove no mean ally to the entente cause.

No Crisis Yet.

The opinion is expressed in well-informed circles, however, that no crisis has yet arisen. It is believed that a press association has exaggerated the situation in Holland. Neither the State Department nor the Dutch Legation has been informed of any serious developments at the Hague. In both quarters it was said that if Germany had presented at the Hague anything in the nature of an ultimatum, both the State Department and the Dutch Legation would have been informed.

It is believed in Dutch circles here that Germany has merely proposed to resume the sand and gravel shipments from Germany into Belgium, through Holland, discontinued last summer, as the two countries were unable to agree as to the amount of such shipments as would not violate Holland's neutrality.

No agreement has ever been reached on this point, and as Germany refuses to permit a Dutch committee to investigate the situation, it is believed probable here that Holland is vigorously protesting the resumption of shipments.

It is pointed out in circles familiar with international law that the nearest precedent to the present situation arose in the Franco-Prussian war when Belgium refused to permit the transport of Prussian wounded through its lands on the ground that the hospital trains would thus relieve for strictly combatant use the railroad facilities otherwise available to the invaders.

The Hague Tribunal subsequently decided that the transport of wounded was not a violation of neutrality, but the question of the relief of other railroad lines for military uses by the diversion of nonmilitary traffic to

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22 STEEL CARGO SHIP CONTRACTS AWARDED

Four Concerns Get Fleet Corporation Allotments.

Contracts for twenty-two steel cargo carriers aggregating 304,000 tons, four 150-foot sea tugs and three 2,500-ton wooden ships have been awarded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It was announced yesterday.

Twelve of the steel ships will be of 9,000 tons each, ten of 9,400 tons each, and they will be built by the Carolina Shipbuilding Company, of Wilmington, N. C., and the Union Construction Company, of San Francisco.

Whitney Brothers, of Superior, Wis., will build the tugs, and the Wilson Shipbuilding Company, of Astoria, Ore., have the wooden ship contracts.

## 40,000 WILL MARCH IN BIG BOND PARADE

Procession May Mark Finish of District's Drive for quota.

## OFFICIAL PROGRAM

Nation's Total Reaches \$1,790,478,150 in Banner Day's Spurt.

Not less than 40,000 liberty bond holders will march in the Washington Liberty Day Parade tomorrow, it was announced last night and the fighting drive of the local committee to place an honor flag at the head of the parade will be redoubled today.

Only \$3,180,500 had been subscribed in Washington up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the last official figures for the city were announced and the local committee expressed itself as disappointed over the showing. Efforts were redoubled, if that was possible, and at the end of last night hope was expressed that the city's total was above \$9,000,000, but no official figures could be obtained.

National Drive Gains.

Official figures for the entire country announced last night by the Treasury Department showed a gain during the twenty-four hours to a total of \$1,790,478,150, almost double the minimum of \$900,000,000 asked for by Secretary McAdoo.

During the one day that remains before the liberty parade tomorrow local committee-men will devote every energy so that the honor flag may lead the local liberty day parade tomorrow, and liberty bond slackers will be diligently sought after and proof of their subscriptions will be asked for.

Senators and representatives, government officials, government employees, clubs, fraternal organizations, business men; prominent in the district, and their employees, men, women and children who have bought their bonds will take part in the demonstration.

Autos Barred.

Announcement of the official program of the parade was made last night by Charles J. Columbus. The parade will start promptly at 2 o'clock from the Peace Monument.

Automobiles are barred from the parade and plans have been made so that all units which have been urged to carry banners designating the organization or firm, will enter the Avenue from First street.

The route of the parade will be from Peace Monument up Pennsylvania avenue, north on Fifteenth street, to Pennsylvania avenue to Seventeenth street, thence south to New York avenue where the parade will turn into the Ellipse.

The official formation, announced last night by Mr. Columbus, follows:

First Division.

The first division will form on Pennsylvania avenue facing west, the head of column opposite Second street, northeast, at 1 o'clock.

Grand Marshal, Melvin C. Hazen and staff.

U. S. Marine Band.

Liberty Loan Committee.

Gen. R. D. Simms, chief of staff.

The Senate.

House of Representatives.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Selective Service Men of Commission of Columbia, headed by Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

White House Staff.

Second Division.

The second division will form on B street north facing west, head resting at First and B streets northwest, at 1 o'clock.

Engineer Band.

Treasury Department.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Third Division.

The third division will form on First street north facing south with head resting at First and B streets northwest, at 1 o'clock.

Camp Meade Band.

Navy Department.

Department of Justice.

Postoffice Department.

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KARL MUCK REFUSED PROTECTION OF SWISS

Musician Was Held to Be German by All, Says Legation.

Dr. Karl Muck, who first attracted public attention of the Department of Justice by his refusal to play the "Star Spangled Banner," as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been refused the protection of the Swiss Legation here.

When Dr. Muck was first arrested, the Legation inquired of the Department of State the grounds for this action. The inquiry was based upon the fact that Dr. Muck became a naturalized Swiss citizen through the naturalization of his father in the year 1892. The evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice, and submitted to the Legation, clearly shows, however, that during his long residence in Germany, and later in the United States, Dr. Muck was not only recognized as a German subject by the German authorities, but that he also regarded himself as such.

Such is the statement issued by the Swiss Legation.

## BIGGER ARMY FORECAST BY BAKER'S TALK

War Secretary Tells Senators He Awaits Report on Ship Tonnage.

## MEMBERS IN ACCORD

Move for Force of 5,000,000 Men Gains Impetus in Committee.

Indications that Secretary of War Baker desires a large army in Europe, it is possible were given to the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday. He told the committee that he could not talk about army expansion and had no suggestions to make until he had studied figures from the Shipping Board.

This was taken to mean that the Secretary wishes to send abroad as many men as he can find ships to transport, and proposes to use the figures as the basis for his army calculations.

This statement met with expressions of pleasure from Senators who advocate a large army, but at the same time, are anxious for the figures are not enough bottom to take the fighting men overseas.

When the Secretary met the Military Committee yesterday he talked behind closed doors. He confined himself, too, to an exposition of the status quo of the army abroad, describing the health, morale and location of the troops.

"I merely described the physical situation as I saw it," he told newspaper men afterwards. "I did not make any recommendations or suggestions."

Another Conference Next Week.

The committee expects that Mr. Baker will return soon, possibly next week, and hand in whatever suggestions he has in the way of legislation. So far as supplies are concerned, he said yesterday the army had everything it needed.

The Senate committee seems greatly to favor a much larger army. "I have long been in favor of 5,000,000 men," Senator Chamberlain, the chairman, "I would like to know first, however, how we can get them across the water. We ought to have a big army here, though, as a Senator McKellar, too, said he wanted 5,000,000 men trained."

"It will be up to us to do the job of beating the Germans, and we've got to do it," he said.

Others for Big Army.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, is another who wants a reserve army. He said the other day he very much favored beginning training 5,000,000 men at once. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, is also for a big army.

It is known that the seven Republicans upon the committee, Warren, Weeks, Wadsworth, Sutherland, New, Frelinghuysen and Johnson, of California, are "big army" men. Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Thomas, McKellar and probably Reed of the Democrats favor a large army. The remaining Democrats, Fletcher, Myers, Sheppard, Beckham and Kirby are counted on as supporting the administration in its views on the size of the war force.

## AMERICA'S BIG GUNS WILL SURPASS KAISER'S

Information Is Latest Weapon Supreme for Distance Firing.

Ordnance experts of both the War and Navy Departments yesterday confirmed the statement of Samuel M. Vane, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and a member of the committee of National Defense that a huge cannon had been completed at foundries in Wilmington, Del. The giant gun is the first of a series projected by the government experts who are confident that tests of the first gun will lead to the production of more of the same type.

Secretary Baker, of the War Department, read the statement of Mr. Vane with much interest, he said, and that he could give little information about the new engine of destruction.

Speculation as to the uses to which the new weapon might be put were many. Although a gun large enough to shoot a distance of seventy or one hundred miles could be shipped abroad, it is believed that guns of huge calibre could play a part in an allied offensive until the German army has been driven across the Rhine, and has taken shelter under the guns of the series of fortresses guarding the route to Berlin. The Americans already may be preparing for such a situation, was accepted as another sign that the nation's ordnance program is progressing even more rapidly than had been hoped would be possible.

Shoe Stamp Fraud Charged.

Boston, Mass., April 24.—John Harrington, superintendent of a shoe factory at Brockton, was arraigned here charged with falsifying stamps for shoes for government use as approved by government inspectors.

He pleaded not guilty and furnished \$5,000 bonds for his hearing next Tuesday.

Mutinous Seamen Arrested.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Eight Philadelphians charged with mutiny have been landed here from a Cuban steamship. Six were sent to the county prison to await a hearing, and the other two, who had been injured in a fight aboard ship, were taken to a hospital.

## INFERNO BEFORE Foe Drives; Wild Dashes, Small Gains; Navy Blew Breach in Mole

Navy Leaves Zeebrugge 20-Yard Gash to Remind Hun of Raid.

## "SUNKEN OBJECT" SEEN

Block Ship at Ostend Bars Harbor, Air Observers Believe.

London, April 24.—A break twenty yards wide was blown into the inner end of the great Zeebrugge Mole by British naval raiders yesterday, the admiralty announced this afternoon. This brilliant feat was definitely determined by aerial observation yesterday morning.

At Ostend aerial observers saw a sunken object between the piers blocking the greater part of the fairway, the admiralty statement adds.

## Definite News of Result.

The foregoing dispatch from London gives the first definite, official results of the great naval raid by the British on the German U-boat bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend on the coast of Flanders. It shows that a British aerial squadron set out shortly after the raid yesterday morning to establish the results achieved. The blocking of a great part of the fairway at Ostend removed the last doubt of the efficacy of the British attack on that base.

Difficulties encountered by the raiders at Ostend were, in the words of Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, "considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility, and the consequent absence of aerial observation. Two block ships were run ashore and blown up at Ostend, but since, when last seen in the darkness, these vessels were slightly off their course, there was some doubt as to whether they had achieved their aim."

The "sunken object" referred to in the admiralty's statement undoubtedly is one of the block ships. Regarding the results accomplished at Zeebrugge, the British aerial observation shows that tremendous damage was done to the great mole, in addition to the entrance of the harbor being effectively blocked by the concrete laden obsolete cruisers which were blown up while British sailor volunteers attacked the mole and fought an hour's engagement with the German garrison.

The twenty-yard break presumably was blown into the mole by the cruiser Vendictive and by two obsolete submarines which were deliberately run aground with the object of doing as much damage as possible.

## TWO SUFFER INJURY WHEN CARS COLLIDE

Employees Land in Hospital Following Accidental Crash.

Two persons were seriously injured last night, when car No. 352, of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, crashed into the rear end of car No. 1,648, while it was standing at Twelfth and Quincy streets northwest, last night.

The injured are Motorman John R. Weeks, 225 R street northeast, of car No. 352, removed to Casualty Hospital, suffering from several broken bones in leg, two ribs broken and several bones broken in right hand, and conductor Raymond W. Suttell, 234 R street northeast, taken to Casualty Hospital, suffering from severe lacerations about the face and body. Both are expected to recover.

The car was standing at Twelfth and Quincy street northeast, which is at the bottom of a steep grade, when the other car crashed into it. It is thought that the brakes on car No. 1,648 refused to work while going down the grade, and crashed into the car ahead.

## JUMPS FROM TRAIN EN ROUTE TO CAMP

Pittsburg Boy Scheduled for Admission to Meade Killed.

Pierome D. Tiernan, a drafted man from Pittsburgh en route to Camp Meade, jumped from a Pennsylvania Railroad train at Odenton, Md., yesterday morning and received injuries from which he died a short time later at Providence Hospital. Identification was made through a registration card.

Local police have received conflicting reports as to the accident, one report states that the dead man jumped from the passenger platform. Passengers in the car were questioned but said that they did not see the accident. The body is being held for the disposition of the War Department.

Up to a late hour last night the police here had not succeeded in locating the dead man's relatives.

The boy in khaki—"I'm probably giving my life. What are you giving?"

## Official Reports From War Fronts

## BRITISH.

London, April 24.—The war office tonight issued the following official report on today's operations on the west front:

At 3:30 o'clock this morning, following a violent bombardment, an enemy attack was repulsed on the whole British front south of the Somme and by the French on our right.

"Later strong attacks in this sector were repulsed in the north and south, but the enemy progressed toward Villers-Bretonneux (nine miles almost due east of Amiens), capturing the village.

"Other attacks this morning on the north bank of the Somme and north of Albert were repulsed. We took a few prisoners.

"Northwest of Festubert (on Flanders front, northwest of La Bassée), the Chaulnes Railway station, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. A few prisoners were taken and four machine guns were captured.

"A strong enemy local attack to the east of Rebecq was unsuccessful. Our line remains intact. We took eighty-four prisoners.

"In minor operations east of the forest of Nieppe and in the neighborhood of Metyen we took a few prisoners.

"During the night twenty tons of bombs were thrown on different targets, the places raided including Roubaix, Merville, Arrmentieres, Bapaume, the Chaulnes Railway station, Tournell, Tournell, Courtrai and the Zeebrugge docks. Direct hits were scored, resulting in several fires."

## BRITISH NAVAL.

London, April 24.—The admiralty tonight issued the following statement:

"Following the naval operations on the enemy's coast yesterday morning observation and bomb attacks by aircraft were carried out with the same intensity. The results were as follows:

"Observation was difficult owing to the cloudy weather, and the machines had to descend as low as fifty feet.

"A clear break of twenty yards was seen in the end of Zeebrugge Mole. At Ostend a sunken object was seen lying between the piers, blocking a great part of the fairway. Objectives on the shore were bombed."

## ITALIAN.

London, April 24.—The following official statement, issued by the Italian war office today, was received here tonight:

"On the Asolo Plateau the British attacked enemy forces at Canove, forcing them to retire. Other enemy groups advancing on Mount Kabrelia, also south of Stoccarda, were attacked and dispersed.

"Other sectors there was patrol activity. We captured some machine guns and rifles at Alano.

"British aviators shot down two enemy airplanes at Ilvevo, and two other over Montisera. A fifth enemy machine was brought down by us at Vidor."

## FRENCH.

Paris, April 24.—Night official report:

"After heavy attacks the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the eastern outskirts of Hangard in Somme (ten miles southwest of Amiens) and in the wood to the north. Elsewhere the enemy was repulsed."

## GERMAN.

Berlin (via London), April 24.—The German war office issued the following statement tonight:

"Northwest of Baillieu we captured Giengehook Hill. A number of French were taken prisoners."

"English attacks west of Baillieu were repulsed.

"Enemy advances northwest of Bethune were stopped at our outpost line. Minor engagements brought us prisoners."

## Three U. S. Airmen Covet "Ace" Honor

Three other American aviators of the Lafayette Escadrille are closely pressing their commander, Maj. William Thaw, for the honor of being declared an "Ace." Dispatches received here yesterday say that the example of Maj. Thaw has stirred his subordinates to brilliant effort. Lieut. Baer is reported as having downed nine German opponents within forty-three days. Four of them were officially recorded. Capt. Biddle and Sergt. Baylis are also reported as having performed brilliant feats.

## Walter Guion Takes His Seat in Senate

Walter Guion, the Senator appointed from Louisiana to occupy temporarily the seat of the late Senator Broussard, was sworn in yesterday.

Senator Randall escorted his colleague to the Vice President's desk.

Stop! Look! Loosen! Liberty.

## Taking by Germans of Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux, as Net Result of Terrific Onslaughts Aimed at Amiens, Considered New Failure. Anglo-French Junction Maintained. British Take Prisoners—Germans Now Talk of Losses.

London, April 24.—An inferno of German shell fire yesterday evening definitely broke the two weeks' lull on the Picardy front and early today Hindenburg's legions surged forward in a new drive toward the coveted Franco-British railroad and base—Amiens.

Measured by the scale of the preparations and the numbers employed, the assault again was a failure. The net result of a day's continuous massed onslaughts was the occupation by the Germans of Villers-Bretonneux, nine miles almost due east of Amiens, and the capture by them of the eastern outskirts of Hangard-en-Santerre, ten miles southwest of Amiens. A wood north of the village also was taken by the foe.

FIGHT FAR INTO NIGHT.

Fighting of the fiercest sort continued far into the night. The new drive is expected to be continued until its force is spent. The procedure of the attack was similar to that of March 21, and the aims were again the same—capture of Amiens and disjunction of the French and British armies. The chief weight of the assaults was thrown against the Franco-British junction south of the Somme. The allied line, however, while slightly bent back at Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard, remains absolutely intact.

German Claims Hill.

Simultaneously with his reopening of the drive on Amiens, the enemy launched powerful local thrusts in Flanders. All these were repulsed, according to Field Marshal Haig's night bulletin. The Berlin war office claims the capture of a strategically insignificant hill about four miles northeast of Baillieu. Haig says the German attacks there were beaten off by the French. He holds that sector now.

In Picardy the penetration of the eastern outskirts of Hangard, and occupation of the wood to the north were admitted by the French night communiqué, while Haig concedes the loss of Villers-Bretonneux.

Five Separate Attacks.

Altogether, the day brought five separate attacks by the Germans, some of them being repeated again and again after the initial efforts had met a bloody check. They were launched from the Somme, north of the Somme, north of Albert, east of Rebecq, four miles southwest of Merville and northeast of Baillieu.

North of the Somme and north of Albert, the British line met the enemy's onslaught with the same firmness that saved the day for Haig's Picardy forces during the first offensive. The British even took prisoners on this front.

## British Take Prisoners.

East of Rebecq, where the Germans tried desperately to break through in order to gain elbow room for their drive on the great railroad and gates to the east—Bethune, Lillers and Hazebrouck—they failed completely. Not only did the British line remain intact, but eighty-four prisoners were taken.

The British, on their part, carried out a number of successful local operations. Northwest of Festubert—in the La Bassée sector—they recaptured a post lost to the Germans two days ago, inflicting heavy losses on the German garrison. Prisoners and machine guns were taken here.

## 15 Trenches Planes Downed.

East of the forest of Nieppe, the great natural obstacle in the enemy's path to the railroads and around Metyen, west of Baillieu, Haig's troops took prisoners in consolidating actions. While the new German drive was under way powerful British raiding air squadrons rained twenty tons of bombs upon important German communications and military works, as well as their own air bases in Belgium and Flanders.

In aerial engagements fifteen German machines were bagged by the British.

Enemy Talks of Losses.

For the first time the Germans are talking about their losses in the battles of Picardy and Flanders. An official tabulation has been issued by the Wolff Bureau. It does not even convince the strongly pro-German National Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland. This